Evening Telegraph

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET. Price Terms Charts Fan Cort, or Hinters Cours Fan Wass, payable to the Carrie, and inside to Subscribers out of the Chy at Mina Doctans Fan Assum; One Doctan and Ferry Carrie for Two Months, invariably in advence for the period ordered. eriod at the namal rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Advertisers. Owing to the great Increase in the Circulation of Tax Description Tailmankers, compositing on to go be press at an early hour, we argorally request that advertisements may be handed in as seen as It o'clove, if gestile, to secure them as insertion in all of one editions.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1964.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. The Message of the President posse what in such documents is exceedingly rare, namely, the merit of brevity. Like all the State pepers of its distinguished author, its style is marked and peculiar. It is a plain, unpretending paper, in which the writer displays the simplicity and frankness of his character. There are no superfluous words; no attempts at fine writing; no tropes and figures of speech; and no long-winded paragraphs, in which a score of sentences are employed to set forth a matter which can be as well explained in a single line or two. In short, the Message is a laconic summary of the leading events which have transpired since the close of the last preceding session of Congress, and of the actual present state of the Government both as regards its domestic interests and its foreign relations.

The latter, with a trifling exception or two are quite satisfactory, and there is no intimation even that the friendly intercourse of the United States with any other powers, either on this or the other side of the ocean, is in danger of being seriously or long disturbed, The President refers in terms of deprecation to the contraband commerce that has been carried on by the citizens of foreign nations with the Rebels, and expresses the hope that those merchants may speedily come to the conclusion that it will be safer and more profitable to abandon that Illicit trade for one that can now be legitimately carried on through the Southern ports which have recently been opened by proclama ion. Touching the political difficulties which have arisen with Brazil, and on the Canadian border, no more is said than that the occurrences call for the exercise of increased vigilance, and a just and conciliatory spirit on the part of the Governments mutually concerned, to preserve their amicable relations with each other.

Referring, however, to the slave - traders whom the President properly styles "enemies of the human race," he suggests that Congress shall, in case it deems the present authority of the Executive under the law insufficient for the purpose, make provision for effectually preventing that worst class of pirates from "acquiring domicile and facilities for their criminal occupation in our country." This is a wise and humane recommendation, which the National Legislature should take into early and earnest consideration, and we doubt not that both Houses will act upon the subject with all due prompiness and vigor.

In respect to our domestic affairs, the Message shows that they are highly auspicious. The public debt is not only quite small, in view of the formidable character and tedlous protraction of the war, but it is held by the people themselves, to whom it has become a means of secure and advantageous investment; and in order to promote a wider distribution of the benefits of the debt among all classes of our population, Mr. LINCOLN happily proposes the expediency of a Congressional provision that a limited amount of future issues of national securities may be held by any bona fide purchaser,"exempt from taxation and zure for debt." In this suggestion, Mr LINCOLN not only had an eye to the public advantage of making the national debt the private property of the people, who are thereby directly interested in maintaining the financial credit of the Government, but he was also actuated by the feelings of his benevolent heart in urging on Congress a measure which, he says, " would enable every prudent person to set aside a small annuity against a possible day

of want." The question of peace and the best mode of subject about which most persons feel the deepest interest, was reserved for the closing part of the Message; and we must say that it tirely superfluous by his repeatedly avowed tion in the instruments of civil government. purpose to accept peace only on conditions require that the door be closed, and that more tried be adopted to quell the insurrection, which must eventually be treated with a degree of severity proportioned to its stubbornness and malignity. It is not said that the abandonment of slavery shall be an absolute condition of peace, but it is very distinctly stated that been freed, Mr. LINCOLN would not consent to be even the instrument of the popular will in the execution of any such cruel wrong.

free and easy method of returning to their better?"

political duty, and if they do not avail themselves of it in time, they cannot complain hereafter that they were not offered a peace on terms eminently conciliatory and honorable, or blame any but themselves for the consequences they incur by a stiff-necked persistence in treason.

THE PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION

The tax-gatherer is an official not especially beloved by any member of the community. We may have a respect for him bordering upon veneration, and cherish all those emotions with which we naturally regard all the representatives of authority; but we cartainly are not glad to see him. We do not welcome his approach, and we do not think over kindly of him when he has departed. And yet he is a most necessary member of society. He is the instrument of producing some of our greatest good.

We make up our minds that the war cannot be sustained without taxation, but we disagree as to the method by which taxes should be apportioned. An equal distribution of the public burdens would seem to ba the most satisfactory mode. When any differences are made in the amount of taxation, it would seem that they should be regulated less by the amount of revenue than the source whence it is derived. It is the wealth and resources of the people which should be impartially taxed. The people it is who are interested in the war, and upon them the Government-sustaining taxes should be made equally to fall.

In connection with this subject, the references of the Secretary of the Treasury to the several acts passed by Congress, with a view to provide the large means required to meet annual expenditures, are significant and interesting. To meet the anticipated expenditures of the ilscal year ending June 30, 1862, Congress authorized a loan of \$370,000,000. In addition to this Congress further authorized a direct tax of \$20,000,000, and a tax of three per centum on the excess of all incomes over eight hundred dollars per annum. Experience showed, however, that the estimate of the Secretary was Inadequate, and Congress was asked to provide for a probable deficiency of nearly \$214,000,000. These data illustrate how wide of the mark the most careful estimates will sometimes be, and that an impar tial application of the principles of taxation is as imperative as taxation itself. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury asserts that \$300,000,000 at least should be realized from internal duties; and the suggestion is made that a commission, properly constituted, for the purpose of inquiring as to profitable sources of revenue, and devising improvements in the modes of its collection, might result in much assistance to Congress in its deliberations on the subject.

The Secretary believes that a tax on sales might become a very large and important item of revenue, through the application of stringent rules requiring frequent periodical returns, verified by oath, and coupled with the power to compel an exhibit of books of account. He further suggests the collection of an income tax from all without exemption and argues that the adoption of a scale augmenting the rate of taxation upon incomes as they rise in amount could not be considered oppressive or unjust, inasmuch as the ability to pay increases in much more arithmetical proportion as the amount of income exceeds the limits of reasonable necessity.

A tax on tobacco, in the leaf or unmanufactured, the Secretary of the Treasury believes is the only means by which a duty on that article can be collected fairly and equally, and through which an adequate nount of revenue can be obtained from it. The Committee of Ways and Means will immediately consider the bill introduced by Mr STEVENS in regard to the tax on tobacco, and this old proverb last Saturday, and blessed further regulations with respect to the expor- | their stars that it proved veracious for once. tation, and the paying and accepting of gold and silver coin.

THE CONSTITUTION AS IT OUGHT TO BE.

The Constitution when originally framed was made as nearly perfect as its authors deemed possible, but the fact that it was still susceptible of improvement was declared by the special provision made for its amendment. To prevent the sudden change of the fundamental instrument of government caused by attaining it, which is perhaps that particular | the fluctuations of popular sentiment, they provided a series of checks which would prevent premature legislation. That the document is not perfect has been declared by our ancesis discussed with a directness and candor, as tors, when they adopted twelve amendments well as moderation, quite beyond general ex- of the nature of a bill of rights. The onward pectation. While declaring that offers to march of our country, of civilization and negotiate with Mr. Davis are rendered en- humanity, demands a corresponding modifica-

The "Magna Charta," at the time of its which the Administration cannot pos- being drawn by force from an unwilling aibly concede, and expressing, further, a tyrant, was a grand triumph of the people over determination to prosecute the war until the their oppressors; but the doctrines of that Rebellion is conquered by force, if necessary, instrument are but trite phrases to American the President says the insurgents may have ears, which have long been accustomed to the a cessation of hostilities by simply laying down 1 sound of the minute-guns of freedom. So their arms, and that this principle has been with the Constitution. When in 1780 its open to them for a full year, and is yet open. ratification was halled with a nation's jubilee, But he adds that public duty may, are long, it was the most perfect production of statesmanship; but we have advanced since that vigorous measures than have heretofore been day; and unless our system of government is progressive, it will act like a dead weight to draw our people further and further from the goal of perfect civilization and freedom.

There are at the present time two amendments before the National Legislature.

The first, forever abolishing human slavery the "Emancipation Proclamation" will not be will be adopted. As his Excellency states in retracted or modified; and that, as regards the bis late message, "an intervening election remanding into bondage of such slaves as have shows almost certainly that the next Congress will pass the measure if this one does not. Hence there is only a question of time as to when the proposed amendment will pass; at all On the whole, the Rebels are given a most events, may we not agree that the somer the

Our sentiments in regard to such an action have already been too frequently reiterated to need a repetition here. We demand, in the name of Justice, liberty, and humanity, that this dark blot on our nation's escutcheon be forever erased.

There is, however, a second amendment which is now being warmly advocated, but in a desultory manner. Our religious community have been for some mouths past laboring to procure a recognition of the sovereignty of the Almighty in our National Constitution. They have made considerable advancement in their work, but if the matter had been properly conducted a tenfold greater progress would have been achieved. They have held conventions which have never been advertised, which were composed of no regularly elected delegates from the various churches, which had no system of centralization, and whose very existence was unknown to the general public. If they expect to achieve success, they must adopt another plan-circulate freely the question among the people; let the pulpits speak; let the press be heard; and by concerted action a triumph may be procured.

The leaders of the measure proposed, not to simply add to the Preamble a concise sentence acknowledging the supreme power of the Almighty God, but to alter the text of other portions of the article. The paragraphs which were rounded by the pen of HAMILTON or FRANKLIN cannot have their rotundity made more perfect by any member of the Church or State of the present day. It is simply presumptuous to attempt to correct; the only allowable action is to amend, not in word, but in idea, not in the phraseology, but In the fact,

We deem it both just and proper that a recognition of Divine Power should be made When CONSTANTINE held aloft his banner with the cross inscribed, bearing the motto "By this we conquer," victory was vouchsafed to him, and the Roman Empire reached a grandeur and power which all her heathen emperors had failed to attain. Let us, then, add to our national instrument an humble acknowledgment of the Almighty's power; let us place upon our "Magna Charta," as we have upon our coln-"In God we trust." Then will victory like that of Constan-TIME be granted to us, and a nation abounding in power, freedom, and enterprise hold under its authority all our American continent.

The omission in the original of this recognition was purely accidental. Would a man like Washington, with his high religious sentiments, not lend his mighty influence in favor of such an amendment, if it had been called to his notice? Would FRANKLIN have consented to thus wilfully insult Delty? It was an oversight; and it is reserved for us, the posterity of the great originators, to perfect their work, to wipe out the insult, and to place our nation right in the eyes of God

It may be argued that such an action would bring religious disputes into the civil Government, that it would tend to a union of Church and State. Such an action as we layor sayors of no sect, of no creed, but is the universal sentiment of every intelligent man. That there is an Almighty Power, which governs all, no sane and moral man of the nineteenth century will be prepared to deny. None can therefore take offense at such an amendment, The religious sentiment of our land demands it, the progressive spirit of the present age compels it, and the duty we owe to God and our fellows calls upon us to recognize Jehovah in the fundamental instrument of our free

"REDUCED PRICES,"

"It never rains but it pours," and the be leaguered citizens of Richmond, according to the Whig, must have realized the truth of They have long had a reign of Want-a very disagreeable reign, to be sure, and one not entirely calculated to promote physical development or mental quiet. The absence of 'something to eat" is generally keenly felt by those who are so unfortunate, in such a case as to possess an appetite. Precisely in such a predicament have been the Richmond people for sundry months past, at least since the Weldon Railroad was occupied by General GRANT. Provisions have turned up scarce. Potatoes were rare-turning were rarer-and butter, "hog and hominy" were rarest—the last two articles being especially the favorite dishes of the chivalry.

But last Saturday, Ceres, or some other classic goddess-the Richmond editors are so fond of Roman and Grecian mythologypoured upon them such a shower from her cornucopecia, of corn, wheat, rye, oats, and barley, that they held a perfect jubilee, and prices were reduced." 'The Whig goes into stasles of delight over the prospect of a good dinner at cheap rates. "Corn meal," it says, went off freely at \$40 per bushel; dressed turkeys sold at \$15 apiece; and chickens, with the feathers on, brought \$10 a pair; pullets, full size, sold at \$5 and \$6 each; and eggs were only \$7 per dozen."

Truly moderate prices for moderate people and moderate means. We are not surprised when these prices are considered, that JEFF. DAVIS never issues a Thanksgiving proclamation, but, on the contrary, advises his subjects to patronize "msts." The frequency with which he urges self-abnegation upon the Confederacy in the matter of "eating," has often astonished the North as well as the South-But the secret may be found in the scarelty of supplies, and the extraordinary high prices demanded for turkeys, chickens, pullets, and eggs, all indispensable on a Thanksgiving

Could JEFF. DAVIS not manage, now that prices are reduced," to get up a Thanksgiving in honor of "Hoon's great victory at

Franklin," and the prospect of "Smichican's] total annihilation" in Georgia? It is prudent policy, for by the time that "Hoon takes Nashville," and "SHERMAN is cut to pieces," turkeys, corn meal, etc., will have gone up with a rush. Let the people eat, drink, and be merry while "prices are reduced."

OUR NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

The appointment of the Honorable Salmon PORTLAND CHASE to the highest judicial position of our land has given universal satisfaction. The claims which Mr. CHASE had to the position we presented at large, in our editorial on the "Chief Justiceship," a few days ago. By the Union party he has been held as a leader, if not the head of the organization which achieved so grand a victory at the polls. For that triumph the country is indebted in no small degree to the distinguished ex-Secretary of the Treasury. His comprehensive mind will now have a vast field for development; his love of freedom will enable him to decide, like a Christian American, the cases that may come before him for adjudication. His fine legal attainments assure the whole nation that the pride they have always felt in MARSHALL's erudition, and in Tanky's wisdom, will not be lessened in the new appointment, and that his devotion to freedom will place him foremost on the roll of our Chief Justices. We congratulate the loyal North upon the appointment. It is fitting, it is proper, and is only what might have been expected from the previous actions of Mr. Lincoln.

We are glad to learn that the lessee of the Walnut Street Theatre has had the good sense to refuse to allow that establishment to be onger used for Sunday night performances. The following correspondence explains

"PHILATELPHIA, December 6, 1864 .- Dr. S. M. Lannis—Dear Sir.—Since seeing you yesterday, so much complaint has been made of the pro-ceedings on last Sabbath evening, that for the interest of the Theatre and Mrs. Garnerson's peronal interest, I am requested to return you the fifty dollars paid yesterday for next Snod cy even-ing. In case it was occupied as before we have good reason to apprehend a serious disturbance which caused us to act in time to prevent. Regreeting that you cannot carry out your lectures as intended, I am, very respectfully, etc.,
"W. H. PAUL,
"Agent for Mrs. M. A. GARBETSON,"

We incline, however, to believe that the only serious disturbances that could be apprehended were the natural manifestations of popular disgust towards an adventurer who. under the guise of a sacred profession, would lure crowds to listen to personal abuse of our most venerated and esteemed citizens The paster of the First Progressive Christian Church may attempt to salve his wounds with flaming advertisements, charging his martyrdom to the persecutions of clergymen, but those of the public who have a leisure moment to bestow upon the subject, will attribute his ill fortune to the inherent nastiness of the doctrines which on week-days are expounded to audiences of either sex exclusively,

THE CABINET.

The Changes-The Appointment of Judge Speed as Attorney-General.

Since Mr. Lincoln's inauguration in March, 1861 there have been five changes only in his Cabinet .- Mr. Stanton for Mr. Cameron, Mr. Usher for Mr. Smith, Mr. Fessenden for Mr. Chase, Mr. Dennison for Mr. Blair, and Mr. Speed for Mr. Bates. The seats in the Cabinet are now filled as follows :-THE CABINET.

Secretary of War...... Edwin M. Stauton. Secretary of the Treasury...Wm. P. Fessenden. Secretary of the Navy....Gideon Welles.
Secretary of the Interior...John P. Usher.
Postmaster-General....William Dennise
Attorney-General....James S. Speed.

SKETCH OF THE NEW ATTORNEY-GENERAL. Judge James S. Speed, of Kentucky, the newly appointed Attorney-General, is a resident of Leuisville, Ky., and was born near that city. His father was one of the most extensive farmers and slaveowners in Kentucky. His mother, who is still living, at the advanced age of nearly ninety years, in Louisville, has had twelve children, one years, in Louisville, has had twelve children, one of whom. Joshua Speed, an elder brother of the subject of this sketch, was for many years the besem friend, and for a short time the partner of President Lincoln. This gentleman is also still living at Louisville, where he enjoys an enviable character as an able lawyer and influential, subtervising cilizen.

onterprising cilizen.

James S. Speed has not been prominently before the country as a politician. In 1849, during the ettempt to emancipate the slaves in Kentucky, and make the State a free one, Mr. Speed took a prominent part in the contest as an emancipation-ist. His party was badly defeated, and, having expressed in the contest views which were obnox-ions to the large majority of the voters of Kentucky. Mr. Speed had declined to attempt to attain any political success. Since that period he has, there ore, confined himself to the practice of law, and has long been recognised as among the first lawyers of his native Siale, ranking with Rous-seau and several others who have figured more prominently than bluself during the war. About three years ago Mr. Speed freed all his slaves, compatting himself entirely to the policy of

em-neipulen.
In the beginning of the Rebellion Mr. Speed with his brother Joshus, General Rousseau, Judge Harlan and others, assumed a determined stand name of the conduct of her authorities, but commed himself to quiet though earnest efforts to stay the current which was fast carrying the State out of the Union. On August 17, 1861, an epportunity offered itself to the Union men to take some action against the secessionists, and Judge Speed, as the Union leader, destroyed to the conduct to the Union to take some action against the secessionists, and Judge Speed, as the Union leader, destroyed to the Charles of the Union teacher, destroyed to the Union teacher, destroyed to the Union teacher. termined to take advantage of it. The secession-bits of the city had called a meeting of sympathy with the South, and had early mustered their changes at the Court House.

Energth at the Court House.

Their leaders were on the stand, which was bandsomely decorated with white or "peace" flugs, awaiting the filling of the hall by their friends, and somewhat anxious at the appearance of numerous well-known Unionists or "abolitionists," as they were then called by the Rebel sympathizers. Everything was in readiness to open the peace meeting, and James Trabue, the principal secession leader, had risen to call the assembly to order, when Judge Speed quely walked upon the stand and approached the desk prepared for the chairman. He called the a tention of the house by rapping on a stand with tion of the house by rapping on stand with his cane, knocked aside with an of contempt the "peace flags" on either side of him, and was about to speak, when he was interrupted by the lac or of the Rebel leaders, who insisted that the house was theirs, and that the meeting was to be a dressed by them. Amid the excitement a d above the clamor which ensued was heard the stenter an voice of General L. H. Ron seam proposing Judge Speed as president of the meeting.

He fremediately put the question to a vote.

A deafering "Aye" drowned the "Noes" of the Rebels, and perfectly calin and cool, Mr. Speed reached forward, removed the white flags from reached forward, removed the white flags from the stand, and unfuried two small star spangled bunners to their stead. In an instant, as if by preconcerted arrangement, from different parts of the hall large and small United States flags were unfuried, and ten minutes afterwards the Secresionists had left the hall, amid the grouns of the loyal citizens. Judges Speed and Harlan, and Mesers, Wolfe, Rousseau, and others, followed in strong Union and anti-neutral speeches, and the meeting adopted several very strong resolutions.

Next to General Roussean's establishment of a Union recruiting camp opposite Louisville, this affair was the first determined step taken by the Unionists of Kentucky to keep the State in the Chloral Sol Relative to Record to Relative to Remarks it was followed by Rousseau's occupation of the city with his brigade, and the conclusion of the farce of Kentucky meutrality. Since this period Judge Speet has been ingoged in adding the cause of the Governnent as a private citizen, and to his influen wand xample in Kentucky the administration of Mr. incoln is much indebted for the support which

Lincoln is much indelted for the support which it received in the late election.

Mr. Speed is about fifty years of age, and is yet in the vajor of his powers. He is short in at ture, and, though squarely built, is somewhat thin in appearance. The reputation as a lawyer which he had previously won, and his influence with the military powers at Louisville, have of late years very much augmented his business. He formed a copartnership in the law business with Samuel B. Smith, which is still continued in their joint names.

MARRIED. FOX-BUDY -On the 6th instant, by the Rev. Wm. Chame, Mr. AMBROSE T. FOX to Miss E 1MA M.

TOTED.

DOTH.—On the 5th instant, MARY ANN wife of deer loosth and daughter of the late Matthew Robin-n, to the 9th year of her age.
The relatives and Stends of the family are respectfully whole to attend her femeral from high baskand's rate, new No. 1844 N. Frontstreet, above Laurel, on Thurs-y merizing, at 10 o'clock without further notice. To occed to Laurel Hill.

proceed to tasted titl.

ROHIE.—On the morning of the 6th instant, of croup, WALTER STEELING son of Jane and George I' Borie, aged 4 years and 8 days.

The relatives a of triends of the tamily are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his parents' residence. Paul street above orthology. Frankfurt, on Thursdy siletmon, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Codar Hill Cemeter.

DUNTON.—On Sunday, at Washington, D. C., of seumonia, Dr. RejBLET G. DUNTON, in the 2cth year the age. New York and Beston papers please copy. WILLIAMSON.—On the 5th instant, ISABEL I., wife flock. S. Williamson.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

REDUCTION

FANCY VELVET AND SILK

BONNETS,

TO CLOSE THE SEASON.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,

NEW STYLES. LOW PRICES.

VELVET BONNETS made over on the latest Frames-et a moderate cost. FELT BONNETS AND HATS RE-SHAPED.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 125 CHESNUT STREET.

WALRAVEN.

C		C
U	NOVELTIES	τ
R	RIOH OURTAIN GOODS,	I
\mathbf{T}	WINDOW SHADES,	7
A	FURNITURE COVERINGS.	A
1	WALRAVEN,	1
N	MASONIC HALL, No. 719 CHESNUT STREET.	D
s.		92

No. 719 CHESNUT STREET.

COPYING WANTED -- YOUNG LADY ortion of it to copying or transcribing manuscript. Address "M.F.S., Western Sub P.O. Thiladelphia, 13-7-60

THE WYOMING VALLEY CANAL COMbany has this day declared a quarterly dividend if FER (ENT, payable at their other on and when a December, The Transfer Books will be closed from it the Tail inst. Inclusive. An issue of 1990 other ck, at \$50 per chare to Sinckholders, in the property of the control of the chart of the cha

BRYANT, STRATTON & BANNISTER'S
Notional Commercial College, Assembly Buildings,
N. W. Corners of TENTH and GHESNUT Streets, The
most extensive and complete institution of the kind in the men who deave a full preparation for the duties of responsibilities of active business life, are tavited to said examine the facilities afforded at this inst

Call or send for a circular. DENMANSHIP -EVENING SCHOOL -AN A excellent opportunity to acquire a rapid and unisted handwriting to now afforded at BKVANT, STRATTON & BANNINIFE'S National Commercial College, Assembly Buildings, S. W. corner of CHESSUT and TENTH Streets, by attenting either day or ovening. The Spencerian system of business permanently is taught in its pirity. Call and examine speciments.

PETROLEUM COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, . . . 81,000,000.

100,000 SHARES, PAR \$10.

850,000 Cash Working Capital. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 50'50.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT.

T. HASKINS DU PUY, President of the Catawirea Ballroad Company.

VICE PRESEDENT.

THOMAS D. WATTSON. Of the Bardware firm of Tridit & Co., No. 188 Market &

TREASURIUS,

SAMUEL WORK,

Or Work, McCouch & Co., Bankers, No. 36 S. Thici street DIRECTORS.

> T. HASKINS DU PUY. THOMAS D. WATTSON,

E. B. RICHARDS, of Germantown, WM. D. SREIRERD, Insurance Agent

4 GRORGE P. WAY, of late Dry Goods firm of J. T. Way & Os., A. W. LEISENBING, Cashier Mauch Chunk Bank,

EDWARD SHIPPEN, Esq. The property of the Drake Petroleum Company consists f two tracts or land, one of two hundred and fifty-seven res and one of two hundrek and sixty-five acres, making n all ave hundred and twelve acres, in fee, on the Caldwell Branch of Oil Creek.

The property has been critically examined by a Committee appointed for that purpose, and the territory pro-moreed, in their indigment, to be fully equal to that on Ol Creek, along which the largest oil wells ever discovered toxye been found. The lands re-emble those on Oil creek in every particu-

lar, and it is believed, from the large number of sig-springs in eless preximity, that valuable wells will be opened on both these tracts. The management have already secured several engines

namediate and energetic development. A larger pertion of these tracts is bottom, and admirably

adapted for boring. Several companies are organized on lands immediately adjoining this territory, among which are the Briggs and Createst Oil Companies of Philadelphia.

In presenting the Drake Petroleum Company to the public, the 1 frectors ask that their scheme should be ex-amined, and selectiptions made to the Stock in full fath as to its present and prospective value.

> T. HASKINS DU PUY, President. THOMAS D. WATTSON, Vice-President. SAMUEL WORK, Treasurer.

Subscriptions will be received at the Banking House of WORK, McCOUCH & CO., No. 36 S. THIRD Street.

FOR SALE-OIL CREEK TERRITORY .-A Free or Royalty interest on one of the most valu-shie tracts of OH. LAND, ON OH. CREEK, VENANGO COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA. It has at the junction of

OIL CREEK AND CHERRY RUN,

and covers about 100 acres of ground, upon which are numerous LEASES, with over SIXTY WELLS thereon, of ther producing, or in progress and nearly finished. The LESSEEs are duly beginning other wells on sites yet nuccupied, as there is from for ONE HUNDRED additional wells.

Those in use are both FLOWING AND PUMPING WELLS, one of which has flowed

1000 BARRELS PER DAY. The Working Interest of one of the New Wells, sold last week among the operatives themselves at the rate of

\$128,000 FOR THE WELL,

and THRRE ACRES reserved by the original owner for his realds use, sold suss at the rate of \$700,000. Such an opportunity, it is believed, has not been recently offered, and would make a producing basis or such value as to afford an immense cupital. Apply to

TELEGRAPHING.—A COMPLETE KNOWledge of the art of Telegraphing can be obtained by
attending REVANT, STRATTON & BANNISTER'S Telegraphic Insultitie, S. E. corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, either day or evening. The students of this
institution have slit the advantages of a regular Telegraph
Line, and are made familiar with every detail and duty of
an office. an office.
Young men and ladies who desire a full knowledge of this art would consult their own interests by attending this school.

12.7 ws

GOOD BOOKS

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS. BIBLES, OXFORD EDITION,

FOR THE DESK, FOR THE FAMILY, AND FOR THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

PRAYER BOOKS. Elegans editions for presents; ou tinted paper, very handsomely bound. Price from \$5

PRAYER BOOKS for the Pew, bound to arabeque or sheep, from \$1 to \$3. PRAYER BOOKS for Sumilary Schools, from 30c. to \$1.

PRIFTED SNOW-FLAKES A volume of Religious Poetry. A beautiful of to a mous friend, or to the sick or sorrowing. From \$1.25 to \$3.

KITTY THEYYLYON. By the author of "The Schonberg Cotta Family." Price, \$1:75. TINY LIBRARY FOR TINY PROPER. To Teach these to Read. 4 volumes. 46 colored illustrations. \$1.

THE POETS. illustrated. \$4 per volume. THE POETS. Blue and gold, and green and gold. \$1:16

All the new Books received as soon as published.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS Scienced from the various Church Book Societies and

private publishers. Also, a large assertment or RUSTIC FRAMES, BOOK BACKS, BOOK STANDS, SERMON COPYERS, PEN WIPERS, PORTE MONNAIES, PORTFOLIOS, &c. &c.

TOR SALE BY THE

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL BOOK SOCIETY,

No. 12M CHESNUT STREET,

12-7-10-12-15-17 19-22-24 Philadelphia.